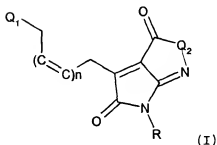


What w claim is:

1. Method for preparing a co-precipitated microcrystalline dispersion of dyes, the absorption spectrum of which exceeds the summoned spectra of individually dispersed dyes, which comprises, as consecutive preparation steps:
  - adding to one vessel, an amount of at least one pentamethine oxonol-type barbituric acid filter dye having ionizable sites in its molecular structure;
  - adding thereto an aqueous alkaline solution in an amount sufficient to completely dissolve the said filter dye while stirring the solution thus formed;
  - adding in another vessel, to an amount of at least one pyrrole type dye, an amount of water, followed by addition of an aqueous alkaline solution and a surfactant and, after having completely dissolved the said pyrrole type dye,
  - adding, while further stirring, to the solution of the pyrrole type dye(s), the solution of the pentamethine oxonol-type barbituric acid dye(s);
  - adding an aqueous acidic solution up to a pH of less than 3.0;
  - adding an aqueous alkaline solution up to a pH in the range from 4.0 up to 5.5; and
  - adding a binder.
2. Method according to claim 1, wherein before coating said dispersion is subjected to an ultrasonic treating.

3. Method according to claim 1, wherein coating of said dispersion in a hydrophilic layer on a coating support or substrate is performed after dilution of said dispersion.
4. Method according to claim 1, wherein said binder is selected from the group of compounds consisting of gelatin, colloidal silicic acid, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and starch or a mixture thereof.
5. Method according to claim 1, wherein

said pyrrole type dye(s) is(are) represented by general formula (I)



wherein n equals 0 or 1 wherein Q<sub>1</sub> represents a phenyl ring or a thiophene ring; wherein Q<sub>2</sub> represents a carbon, a nitrogen, a sulfur or an oxygen atom in order to provide a five-membered ring;

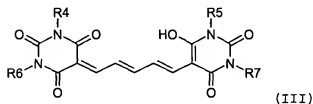
a -N-C- or a -N-S- bond in order to provide a six-membered ring or a -N-C-C- chain in order to provide a seven-membered ring, wherein the said bond or chain representing Q<sub>2</sub> is from C=O to N and wherein substituents present on the carbon atoms of the -N-C- bond representing Q<sub>2</sub> or substituents on the carbon atoms of the -N-C-C- chain representing Q<sub>2</sub> may close to form an unsaturated; and wherein R represents a member selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, an aryl, a vinyl; C(=N-R<sub>1</sub>)-R<sub>2</sub> CH=(N<sup>+</sup>) (-R<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> ; CR<sub>1</sub>=(N<sup>+</sup>) (-R<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> ; C=N<sup>+</sup> -O<sup>-</sup> ; CO-H and the acetals and thioacetals derived therefrom;

CO-NH-R<sub>3</sub> ; CO-NH-SO<sub>2</sub> -R<sub>3</sub> and the corresponding salts;

CO-O-R<sub>3</sub> ; CO-R<sub>3</sub> and the acetals, thioacetals, amins and  
 1,3-oxathiolans derived therefrom; CO-S-R<sub>3</sub> ; CS-H;  
 CS-NH-R<sub>3</sub> ; CS-O-R<sub>3</sub> ; CS-R<sub>3</sub> ; CS-S-R<sub>3</sub> ; F, Cl, Br, I, CN;  
 N=C=N-R<sub>3</sub> ; N=C=O; N=C=S; N=N(O)-R<sub>3</sub> ; N=N-R<sub>3</sub> ;  
 5 NH-CO-NH-R<sub>3</sub> ; NH-CO-R<sub>3</sub> ; NH-CS-NH-R<sub>3</sub> ; NH-CS-R<sub>3</sub>;  
 NH-R<sub>3</sub> ; NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R ; NO<sub>2</sub> ; NR<sub>1</sub>-CO-R<sub>2</sub> ; NR<sub>1</sub>-CS-R<sub>2</sub> ;  
 NR<sub>32</sub> ; O-CN; O-CO-R<sub>3</sub> ; O-R<sub>3</sub> ; O-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>3</sub> ; P(OR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> ;  
 PO-(OR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> ; S-CN; S-CO-R<sub>3</sub> ; S-CS-R<sub>3</sub> ; S-R<sub>3</sub> ; SO-R<sub>3</sub> ;  
 SO<sub>2</sub>-NHR<sub>3</sub> and the salts derived therefrom; SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>3</sub> ; SO<sub>3</sub>H  
 10 and the salts derived therefrom; and wherein each of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and  
 R<sub>3</sub> independently represents a member selected from the group  
 consisting of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an alkenyl, an  
 alkynyl, an aryl and a vinyl.

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6. Method according to claim 1,  
 wherein said pentamethine oxonol barbituric acid type dye(s)  
 is(are) represented by general formula (III)



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wherein  
 each of R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>, which may be the same or different,  
 represents: hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub> -C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub> -C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or  
 25 substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and  
 each of R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub>, which may be the same or different,  
 represents: one of the groups represented by R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>, or  
 cycloalkyl.

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7. Method according to claim 1, wherein  
 the filpyrrol type dyes and the pentamethine oxonol barbituric  
 acid type dyes are present as co-dispersed dyes in molar ratio  
 amounts of from 1:1 up to 3:1.

8. Co-dispersion of dyes providing, when coated on a support and measured with a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 900 apparatus, an absorption spectrum measured in the range from 450 to 750 nm with absorption ratios, defined as ratio of absorption values measured at at wavelengths of 500 nm and 650 nm, in the range of from 0.9 up to 1.1 for molar ratio amounts of from 1:1 up to 3:1, wherein said absorption spectrum exceeds the summoned spectra of individually dispersed dyes.

9. Material comprising a support and at least one layer having a co-dispersion according to claim 8.

10. Light-sensitive silver halide photographic material having, besides at least one light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, one or more non-light sensitive layer(s) containing a co-dispersion, according to claim 8, wherein said layer(s) is(are) selected from the group of layers consisting of an undercoat layer situated between support and light-sensitive layer, a layer situated between light-sensitive layers, a backing layer and a protective layer.